

**AUCKLAND REGIMENT**  
*(Countess of Ranfurly's Own)*

**CENTENNIAL**



**MAY 18<sup>TH</sup> ~ 24<sup>TH</sup> 1998**

**COMMEMORATIVE BOOKLET**



200

## ROYAL NEW ZEALAND INFANTRY REGIMENT

Colonel in Chief:	HER MAJESTY, QUEEN ELIZABETH THE SECOND
Colonel of the Regiment:	Lieutenant General D.S. McIver, CMG, OBE
Regimental Colonel:	Colonel R.J. Seymour, MBE, AFNZM, psc(MAL)
Commander 2 <sup>nd</sup> Land Force Group:	Colonel S.G. Heaton

### 3<sup>rd</sup> BATTALION (AUCKLAND (COUNTESS OF RANFURLY'S OWN) AND NORTHLAND) RNZIR

Honorary Colonel:	Brigadier D. McGregor, OBE, ED
Commanding Officer:	Lieutenant Colonel J. Garcia, ED
Battalion Second in Command:	Major K.D. Broome, ED
Adjutant:	Captain T.T. Tuatini
Regimental Sergeant Major:	WO1 J.S. Vaatuitui
Senior Weapons Instructor:	WO1 K.C. Lawson

#### Colour Party

Queens Colour Ensign:	Lt M.W. Smith
Regimental Colour Ensign:	2Lt A. Stuckey
Colour Warrant Officer:	WO2 P.R. Beckham
Colour Escorts:	SSgt F.J. Selby SSgt P.P. Hack

#### Auckland Company

Officer Commanding:	Major G.J. Moyle, ED*
Company Sergeant Major:	WO2 T.R. Herewini

#### Ranfurlly Company

Officer Commanding:	Major C.R. Leech, ED
Company Sergeant Major:	WO2 A. Nikora

#### Support Company

Officer Commanding:	Captain J.J. Atkinson
Company Sergeant Major:	WO2 J. Bottema



### **Forward**

It was a very long time ago that the Earl of Ranfurly served two terms as Governor General of New Zealand. It was then that his wife the Countess of Ranfurly received the honour of becoming the patron of the Regiment. Ever since then our family's affection and admiration for New Zealand and all its people has remained intact through both Peace and War.

Unfortunately, I am unable to travel such a great distance and thankfully my grand daughter, Lucy Simmonds, is able to represent me. She will be able to convey my best wishes and to witness the memorable occasion of the Regiment celebrating its Centenary.

My thoughts will be with you and I hope that this great friendship will continue for the next hundred years and beyond that.

Hermione Ranfurly, OBE.  
Dowager Countess of Ranfurly

5<sup>th</sup> May 1998



## **Introduction**

The Auckland Regiment (Countess of Ranfurly's Own) was gazetted on 20<sup>th</sup> May 1898. Those of us who have had the privilege of attending the Centenary, are left with the knowledge that those that presently serve in the Regiment, do so with the same tradition, skill and standards of all who have served before.

Such commitment is made at a time when perhaps such service is not valued as much as it was. It is certainly undertaken with less resources than in the past. Given this, it is a tribute that the present standards of our proud Regiment have been kept as high as they have.

The Centenary is also a time to reflect on the sacrifices made by members of the Regiment, so that we may enjoy the peace that we do. It is a time to remember not only those who served, but also those who were not fortunate enough to be with us for the Centenary.

The Organisation of the Centenary has been undertaken with enthusiasm by all of those involved, with the result that we have an exciting programme and an enterprising range of merchandise by which to recall our week long Centenary Celebrations.

Si Sit Prudentia

David McGregor OBE, ED  
Brigadier  
Honorary Colonel

26<sup>th</sup> May 1998



**'IN OPEN ORDER, INWARDS DRESS'**

The Centennial Charter Parade, Queen St, 18th May 1998

## **THE CENTENNIAL OF THE AUCKLAND REGIMENT** **SEQUENCE OF EVENTS**

### **Monday 18<sup>th</sup> May 98**

Charter Parade, Queen Street  
(Parade RSM - WO1 P.R. Lewis)  
Medals Presentation, Aotea Square

### **Wednesday 20<sup>th</sup> May 98**

Dawn Service, Auckland Cenotaph  
Transfer of the 1899 Colours, Auckland War Memorial Museum

### **Friday 22<sup>nd</sup> May 98**

Commanding Officers Cocktail Party, Auckland Officers Club  
All Ranks Regimental Happy Hour, Ranfurly Garrison Club

### **Saturday 23<sup>rd</sup> May 98**

Open Day, Arch Hill  
Beating of the Retreat, Arch Hill  
Centennial Ball, Downtown Convention Centre

### **Sunday 24<sup>th</sup> May 98**

Church Service, St Mathews in the City

## **REGIMENTAL ASSOCIATION'S ADDITIONAL EVENTS**

### **Tuesday 19<sup>th</sup> May**

Historic Bus Tour of Papakura Camp and Southern RSA's

### **Wednesday 20<sup>th</sup> May 98**

Historic Bus Tour of Waikumete Cemetery for a Wreath laying on the graves of Judson VC and Crichton VC, and a visit to Glen Eden RSA

### **Thursday 21<sup>st</sup> May**

Historic Bus Tour of Fort Cautley, Whangaparaoa Camp and Silverdale RSA

## A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE REGIMENT

"Some companies were in for smart uniforms, others for comfortable club rooms, some built up big balances, others were bankrupt. Each did exactly as it pleased"

*(Col TC Major 1935)*

The forerunners of the Auckland Regiment were the Volunteer Rifle companies. One of the first, formed in 1858, was the Auckland Volunteer Rifles.

By 1860 the Auckland Rifles, had a number of companies : the Royal City, Rutland, Parnell and Victoria Volunteer Rifles. Major Charles Heaphy of the No 3 (Parnell) Company was New Zealand's first winner of the Victoria Cross.

The Auckland Regiment, as such, was formed when the Victoria Rifles, College Rifles, New Zealand Native Rifles, Auckland Rifles, Gordon Rifles, Avondale Rifles and Newton Rifles were grouped together and formed into the 1<sup>st</sup> Auckland Infantry (Countess of Ranfurly's Own) Battalion which was gazetted on 20<sup>th</sup> May 1898. Administration remained at company level but training was a battalion headquarters responsibility. In Northland, the various volunteer rifle companies remained as individual companies until 1911.

As a result of the Defence Act 1911, a principle of which was compulsory military training, 16 infantry regiments were created from the existing military organizations. The 1<sup>st</sup> Auckland Infantry Battalion became the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion 3<sup>rd</sup> Auckland (Countess of Ranfurly's Own) Regiment and Northland rifle companies were grouped together to form the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion 15<sup>th</sup> North Auckland Regiment. On the formation of these regiments each received the battle honour "South Africa" in recognition of the part that men from their territorial area had played in the Boer War.

On the outbreak of World War I both regiments provided a company for a composite infantry battalion raised in the Auckland military district. This was named the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Auckland Regiment, but the four rifle companies each wore the badge of their parent regiment, i.e. 3<sup>rd</sup> Aucklands, 6<sup>th</sup> Haurakis, 15<sup>th</sup> North Aucklands and 16<sup>th</sup> Waikatos. Later in the war, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> battalions were raised on the same basis.

The 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion was the first NZ unit ashore at Gallipoli in 1915 and went on to fight in France along with the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalions.

"The honours and awards won by officers, non-commissioned officers and men in the three battalions numbered no fewer than 509, apart from French, Belgian and Italian decorations. They included three Victoria Crosses. Sergeant R.S. Judson, VC, DCM, MM and Private J. Crichton, VC of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion, and Sergeant S. Forsyth, VC, of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion who was killed in action on the Somme.

The number of those who were killed in the War or died of wounds or sickness were 2294, including 108 officers and 2186 of other ranks".

*(The New Zealand Herald, 1933)*

The regiments were awarded 10 battle honours each from the conflict.



“MARCH OFF THE COLOURS”  
The Centennial Charter Parade, Aotea Square, 18th May 1998



### “CURLY AND HIS COLOURS”

Officers of the Regiment hold the original 1899 Colours behind Colonel Laurie (Curly) Blyth MM, ED who at age 101, is the oldest surviving member of the Regiment and who was the Colour Ensign when they were laid up in 1929.

On the outbreak of World War II it was decided that the regiments would not fight as such overseas. The regiments remained in New Zealand as the 1<sup>st</sup> NZ Division and each provided companies to numbered battalions raised on a military district basis.

The numbered battalions filled two divisions, the 2<sup>nd</sup> NZ Division which served in the Middle East and in the Mediterranean and the 3<sup>rd</sup> NZ Division which served in the Pacific. The 18<sup>th</sup>, 21<sup>st</sup>, 24<sup>th</sup>, 29<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup> Battalions were drawn mainly from Auckland. Members of the Auckland and North Auckland Regiments also served with the 28<sup>th</sup> (Maori) Battalion.

In 1942-3 the Territorial units peaked, with five battalions in the Auckland Regiment and three in the North Auckland Regiment. These battalions were engaged in training, guard duties and operational roles.

The regiments were each awarded 10 battle honours from World War II.

From 1945 to 1948 there was no territorial training. In 1948 the Auckland and North Auckland Regiments were re-raised as part of the post-war Territorial Force and were soon brought up to strength as a result of the 1949 Compulsory Military Training Act which operated until 1959 when a volunteer system was introduced. In 1951 the North Auckland Regiment was retitled The Northland Regiment. Low numbers led to the introduction of National Service training in 1962 that provided sufficient intake of soldiers to maintain the Force at its operational strength. All-voluntary service was reinstituted in 1972.

On 1 April 1964 the ten regiments of infantry were amalgamated to become seven numbered battalions of a single Royal New Zealand Infantry Regiment.

The Auckland and Northland Regiments amalgamated to become the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion (Auckland (Countess of Ranfurly's Own) and Northland), and inherited all battle honours and affiliations.

The Battalion was granted the Charter of the City of Whangarei on 15<sup>th</sup> July, 1964, and the Charter of the City of Auckland on 9<sup>th</sup> March, 1966.

### **Allied Regiments**

Since early this century New Zealand regiments have formed alliances with British regiments which were designed to establish and maintain bonds of mutual interest. In 1913 King George V approved an affiliation between the 3<sup>rd</sup> (Auckland) regiment (CRO) and the 12<sup>th</sup> Suffolk Regiment. At the same time the North Auckland Regiment formed an affiliation with the 58<sup>th</sup> Rutlandshire Regiment.

Both British Regiments had served in New Zealand in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and both now form part of the Royal Anglian Regiment to which the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion (Auckland (CRO) & Northland) RNZIR is currently affiliated. Purely by coincidence the Royal Anglians and the "Aucks" share the same distinctive colours red, black and white.



**THE AUCKLAND  
1858**

Painting commissioned for the Centennial Exhibition



## ND REGIMENT - 1998

tenary of the Auckland Regiment

## **The Colours and Battle Honours**

The Colours of an infantry battalion embody the loyalty, spirit and tradition of the unit, and nothing within is more highly valued and treated with greater respect.

About the 13<sup>th</sup> century the extensive use of armour over both the soldier and his horse produced a requirement for a means of ready identification. The means chosen was to embellish shields, horse trappings and banners with Coat of Arms.

By the 17<sup>th</sup> century each company in many regiments, carried a Colour. These Colours had various emblems and badges, in accordance with the laws of heraldry, either painted or embroidered on them. It is believed that about this time the word "Colour" came into popular usage in reference to military flags. When Cromwell formed his New Model Army in 1645 the practice of companies carrying Colours became common to all regiments.

In earlier days the Colours were trooped through the ranks of the regiment prior to a conflict and were used as a rallying point during the course of the battle. When his distinctive insignia was held aloft the troops knew the position of their leader. To lose the standard often meant that ones leader was lost. For centuries the Colours were carried into battle and served as a source of inspiration to the men fighting under them. Colours were last carried in battle by the Northamptonshires Regiment at LAINES NEK in the first Boer War. Today, the Trooping of the Colours is continued as a ceremonial occasion only.

Before being presented, the Colours are always consecrated at a religious ceremony when God's blessing on them is asked. This dates back to the Battle of the Standard in 1138, when the Yeoman of Yorkshire, fighting the Scots, took with them consecrated banners from York Cathedral. The Queens' Colour is a reminder to all ranks of their loyalty and duty to their Sovereign and country. The Regimental Colour is the symbol of regimental tradition and the duty owed by each member of the regiment.

On the creation of the Royal New Zealand Infantry Regiment new Colours were required by each battalion and 105 battle honours, previously awarded to 10 separate regiments, were inherited by the new single requirement. It was decided that each battalion could emblazon 21 or 22 battle honours on its regimental Colour. It was noted that it is British Army custom for all battalions of a regiment to emblazon the same battle honours, but it was agreed that each battalion of the Royal New Zealand Infantry Regiment would emblazon selected battle honours won by their antecedent regiments.



Original Colours Presented by the Countess of Ranfurly  
on 24th May 1899



Second Set of Colours presented by  
Sir Charles Fergusson, Bart., GCMG, KCB, DSO, MVO, LLB  
on 21st April 1929



Present Colours presented by Sir Dennis Blundell  
on 26 February 1973



Colours have been presented to the antecedent regiments on three earlier occasions. On 24<sup>th</sup> May, 1899 the Countess of Ranfurly herself, Lady Constance Elizabeth Ranfurly, wife of the Governor The Earl of Ranfurly presented Colours to the 1<sup>st</sup> Auckland (Countess of Ranfurly's Own) Infantry Battalion on the Auckland Domain. (These Colours are now laid up at the Auckland War Memorial Museum). On 21<sup>st</sup> April 1929, the then Governor General Sir Charles Ferguson, Bt. G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O. (father of Lord Ballantrae, Governor General of New Zealand from 1962 to 1967), presented new Colours to the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion, 3<sup>rd</sup> Auckland (Countess of Ranfurly's Own) Regiment. These Colours are now laid alongside the 1899 Colours at the Auckland War Memorial Museum.

The 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion 15<sup>th</sup> Northland Regiment received its Colours on 2<sup>nd</sup> May 1937, from the then Governor General, The Viscount Galway, G.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E. at Rugby Park, Dargaville.

The present set of Colours was presented to the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion (Auckland (Countess of Ranfurly's Own) and Northland) RNZIR on 26 February 1973 by the Governor General Sir Denis Blundell.

### **The Regimental Colour and The Battle Honours**

Regimental Colours are the great deeds of a regiment and the symbol of its spirit as expressed by those deeds. When colours were carried on Active Service, acts of heroic self sacrifice were often performed in their defence, for they were the rallying point of a regiment and the scene of its last stand. From this association with deeds of epic gallantry has evolved that attitude of veneration which colours have acquired. The Auckland Regiment's badge of a mailed arm bearing a sheaf of wheat is based on the 'Coat of Arms' of Lord Auckland after whom the city is named.

The 21 Battle Honours emblazoned on the 1973 Regimental Colour, currently in use, are listed below:

SOMME, 1916, 18	MOUNT OLYMPUS
FLERS-COURCELETTE	CRETE
MESSINES, 1917	SIDI REZEGH, 1941
PASSCHENDAELE	EL ALAMEIN
ARRAS, 1918	TEBAGA GAP
BAPAUME, 1918	TAKROUNA
CANAL DU NORD	THE SANGRO
KRITHIA	CASSINO I
ANZAC	THE SENIO
GALLIPOLI	SOLOMONS

SOUTH AFRICA, 1900-02

# **Beating of the Retreat**

## **History of the Retreat**

The present day ceremony involves parading and mounting the guard, drums beating the retreat, a musical troop, rifle volleys, and the playing of sacred music as the New Zealand ensign is lowered. The earliest facts known of Retreat are found in 'Roles of Drummers and Fifes, (1557)' where it is stated that the Beating of The Retreat on the battlefield conveyed the order to retire to the rear. From this early beginning the call evolved into a ceremony which came to signify the end of the soldier's working day.

The modern retreat ceremony has its foundation in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century when, according to 'Blands Military Discipline (1727)' half an hour before sunset, when the gates were to be shut, the drummers would go onto the ramparts and beat a retreat as a warning to the guards.

In 1778 the following appeared in orders - 'Retreat is beat at sunset in garrisons and at gunfiring in camps, at which time the picket is formed. In fortified places it is the signal for inhabitants to come in before the gates are shut'.

An inspection was conducted by looking into the eyes of each soldier to see if he was fit and capable of carrying out his duties. If the day's fighting had fared badly the soldiers may well have been wounded, if the fighting had been successful the soldiers may well have over indulged in the issue of rum and not be fit for duty.

Both the Beating of The Retreat and the musical troop were performed with the unarmed band between the guard and the enemy. It is believed that this was a deliberate manoeuvre to taunt the enemy and convey the impression that morale had not been affected by the day's fighting.

## **The Firing of the Volleys**

In 1788 David Dundas produced a training manual which detailed 18 manoeuvres to be carried out by all British Infantry units. These manoeuvres were designed to combat the tactical moves of an enemy in the attack and defence. As the enemy was finally defeated by offensive action, the 18<sup>th</sup> manoeuvre was the attack in line consisting of an advance followed by the firing of volleys.

Historically the Firing of Volleys at the end of the days work put flight to the spirit of the departed soldiers. This tradition is linked to the present custom of firing volleys at a soldier's graveside ceremony.

## **The Drum Corps**

Finally the Drum Corps would perform victory beatings which are believed to have evolved through opposing Battalion's drummers attempting to out do each other in a further attempt to convince the enemy that no harm had been done during the day's fighting.



BEATING THE RETREAT  
23 May 1998

# THE 3rd AUCKLAND (CRO) AND NORTHLAND BATTALION BATTALION'S CENTENNIAL NOMINAL ROLL 1998

## Battalion HQ

LT COL J GARCIA  
MAJ KD BROOME  
CAPT TT TUATINI  
WO1 JS VAATUITUI

## Civilian Staff

MRS P FAWCETT  
MISS J ULENBERG  
MR N WOULDDES

## Ranfurly Coy

MAJ CR LEECH  
MAJ AJC WAREHAM  
CAPT CJ M ADAY  
CAPT RA BURGESS  
LT SG JOHNS  
LT MSC STYANT  
2LT RJ PARK  
2LT RJ PINFOLD  
2LT AL STUCKEY  
2LT TH WHITE  
WO1 KC LAWSON  
WO1 PR LEWIS  
WO2 PR BECKHAM  
WO2 ARA FAWCETT  
WO2 GL HOARE  
WO2 AT NIKORA  
WO2 KI TISCH  
SSGT AJ BATES  
SSGT FJ SELBY  
SSGT TM WALSER  
SSGT MN WICHMAN  
SGT AK ANDERSON  
SGT K TUMOHE  
SGT HA HUI  
CPL K BROWN  
CPL RL SKELTON  
CPL SA TOE TOE  
CPL PR TOMS  
LCPL CKA SOMNER  
LCPL LW TAHANA  
LCPL H TOGIAONA  
LCPL S SAMPSON  
PTE KD BROWN  
PTE MAJ JACKSON  
PTE AP MCGIVERN  
PTE SBL HAWKE  
PTE GB BURTON

## Band

HON LT GD KNIGHT  
SSGT DA ENSOR  
T/SGT JA RUSSELL  
CPL BN COLLIER  
CPL RN BEDFORD  
CPL RA FORD  
LCPL SM WHYTE  
LCPL PJ DAVIDSON  
LCPL B SINTON

PTE DC ROWLANDS  
PTE V SAMUEL  
PTE MJ KEMP  
PTE DF SCHOFIELD

## Support Coy

CAPT JJ ATKINSON  
LT CGR TAYLOR  
LT DJ LEONARD  
LT MW SMITH  
2LT VP CAUTY  
2LT MJ COLEMAN  
2LT I NICHOLAS  
WO2 BW PUMIPI  
WO2 J BOTTEMA  
SSGT MR NELSON  
SSGT JLE LARKIN  
SSGT J MATIA  
SSGT LG CADDY  
SSGT ST MCGOWAN  
SSGT JW NOKE  
SSGT JD SPENCE  
SGT KJ SPENCE  
SGT DK FRENCH  
SGT DS BROWN  
SGT T HUI  
SGT RB KAWITI  
SGT AJ MCINTOSH  
SGT A MCIVOR  
SGT LJ PATCHETT  
SGT DJ WARREN  
SGT MA SMITH  
SGT SM SIMPKIN  
CPL PP COOPER  
CPL NJ MORGAN  
CPL WG HILL  
CPL HM HILL  
CPL JS KIRBY  
CPL MJD MCILRAITH  
CPL SM PULLAR  
CPL PR TURNER  
CPL RW WILSON  
CPL WJ HITA  
CPL A WIKI  
LCPL VC BENNETT  
LCPL RB EDMONDS  
LCPL CL MACDONALD  
LCPL EM PERELINI  
LCPL GG MAIHI  
LCPL CD RAVEN  
LCPL JST SMITH  
LCPL MD TURNER  
LCPL SD WATLING  
LCPL EJ WEIR  
LCPL SW WHYTE  
PTE ML CRAMP  
PTE MJ CROOKS

PTE J GARDNER  
PTE RJ HARRISON  
PTE MT HETARAKA  
PTE JP HUTCHINSON  
PTE BR JACK  
PTE CR JOHN  
PTE VL KNIGHT  
PTE GAA LILLEY  
PTE MR MILLER  
PTE SM MARSHALL  
PTE SE MASON  
PTE AP MOUNTAIN  
PTE TR NOAKES  
PTE GJ NORRINGTON  
PTE AG OSBOURNE  
PTE NJ POLAND  
PTE GT RODONOVICH  
PTE RA TAWHAI  
PTE TJ TAYLOR  
PTE RT THATCHER  
PTE AJ TUMU  
PTE SL WARU  
PTE MA WILLIAMS  
PTE SE EMMETT  
PTE MA FIELD  
PTE NS HITCH  
PTE EL KARENA  
PTE D KELLY  
PTE AL LAWSON  
PTE RT MATENE  
PTE N MOKARAKA  
PTE KA ROBERTS  
PTE PR RYE  
PTE LJ SNOWDEN  
PTE F WIKI  
PTE DJ ARBUTHNOTT  
PTE PG BERRY  
PTE DC BLAXLAND  
PTE MT BOWEN  
PTE TK BROWN  
PTE MG BROWN  
PTE BE CARTWRIGHT  
PTE MN DAWSON

# THE 3<sup>RD</sup> AUCKLAND (CRO) AND NORTHLAND BATTALION'S CENTENNIAL NOMINAL ROLL 1998

## Auckland Coy

MAJ	GJ	MOYLE	PTE	SE	ESAU	PTE	DP	MCCAULAY
CAPT	BW	HERBERT	PTE	JE	FEI	PTE	JG	MCGOWAN
LT	PP	MORTIMER	PTE	JPM	FENTON	PTE	JJ	MCGRATH
LT	JD	FOSTER	PTE	WJ	FORBES	PTE	SJ	MCKENZIE
LT	VJ	COPELAND	PTE	DPL	FORDE	PTE	AR	MCKEOWN
2LT	I	ROSEMERGY	PTE	DJ	FOTU	PTE	RM	MERRIMAN
2LT	JS	WHEELER	PTE	DB	FRY	PTE	WH	MOORE
WO2	TR	HEREWINI	PTE	ZM	GLASS	PTE	BR	MORRISON
SSGT	PP	HACK	PTE	RJ	GRUNDY	PTE	M	MOSAATI
SSGT	ND	NEWTON	PTE	MR	HAMPTON	PTE	GE	MURRAY
SSGT	DAJ	TE PAA	PTE	O	TAKIARI	PTE	NT	NGAMATA
SGT	RA	WILLISCROFT	PTE	MI	TAVUI	PTE	LD	NGAUMO
SGT	JMT	HATI	PTE	NT	TE MATA	PTE	MA	NOOTEBOS
CPL	JR	COLE	PTE	NR	TEKII	PTE	TF	NUKU
CPL	PR	COOPER	PTE	SB	TEVI	PTE	GJ	O'BRIEN
CPL	KD	ROSE	PTE	IJ	TIVOLI	PTE	T	OLSEN
CPL	MC	VODANOVICH	PTE	JKD	TOAMAU	PTE	TT	PAASI
LCPL	GJ	ALLEN	PTE	SG	TUHI	PTE	RJ	PARANIHI
LCPL	MW	BINNEY	PTE	D	TUPOU	PTE	JC	PETERS
LCPL	AS	BRADY	PTE	N	TYLER	PTE	MD	PLOWRIGHT
LCPL	VB	ERUERA	PTE	SV	UHLA	PTE	JK	PRICE
LCPL	CJ	HAINES	PTE	MF	VAN ZON	PTE	TJ	PRISCOTT
LCPL	CJ	HARGREAVES	PTE	RF	WATLING	PTE	EC	REEVE
LCPL	TJ	HARWARD	PTE	JR	WATSON	PTE	MAM	RENNER
LCPL	RF	HIPA	PTE	GW	WEEKS	PTE	AA	RHODES
LCPL	R	HURA	PTE	PGJ	WESTERN	PTE	BJ	RITCHIE
LCPL	AS	MCCARTHY	PTE	W	WICHMAN	PTE	SPA	ROADLEY
LCPL	M	MOKA	PTE	T	WICHMAN	PTE	MR	ROLLO
LCPL	TT	PAUL	PTE	JM	ELDER-MORUNGA	PTE	RK	SHEARER
LCPL	SW	SMITH	PTE	L	ESTAY	PTE	TA	SINCLAIR
LCPL	J	TE WHATA	PTE	P	LANGIONO	PTE	TF	SLADE
LCPL	AR	WEIR	PTE	KL	MORGAN	PTE	KJ	SMITH
LCPL	HD	WOODLEY	PTE	TM	PUREA	PTE	LC	SMITH
LCPL	NB	ELDER	PTE	SF	STUBBS	PTE	RA	SMITH
LCPL	DT	HIGGIN	PTE	KM	WILSON	PTE	KJ	SNOWDEN
LCPL	FVN	PERELINI	PTE	LJ	HANTON	PTE	JDR	SQUIRES
PTE	MD	ABERNATHY	PTE	DM	HARRISON	PTE	JN	STILL
PTE	LM	BARDEN	PTE	BW	HAWKINS	PTE	ML	STOKES
PTE	AC	BATE	PTE	NP	HAYDOCK	PTE	DK	STREAT
PTE	RA	BATT	PTE	M	HAYMAN	PTE	MA	SWAN
PTE	JM	BENNETT	PTE	MPF	HEKAU	PTE	P	TAITUA
PTE	TM	BRIGGS	PTE	CW	HOLT			
PTE	GC	BLENNER-HASSETT	PTE	AA	IERIKO			
PTE	DM	BOND	PTE	SS	INU			
PTE	A	BOROBOKAS	PTE	AL	JAMES			
PTE	CI	BOYD	PTE	R	KARIKA			
PTE	LB	BRADDOCK	PTE	DTW	KEPA			
PET	NT	BRAINSBY	PTE	DM	KIPPENBERGER			
PTE	JK	BRUNTON	PTE	ML	LAHINA			
PTE	DS	BULLEN	PTE	SJ	LAURENSEN			
PTE	JGA	CALVERT	PTE	MR	LAWRY			
PTE	MJ	CASSIDY	PTE	RJH	LEEF			
PTE	SD	COOKE	PTE	MJ	LONGTIME			
PTE	MG	COOMBE	PTE	MN	LYONS			
PTE	CR	COX	PTE	GT	MAGELLE			
PTE	GC	DAGLISH	PTE	JG	MASON			
PTE	TP	DUNLOP	PTE	BJ	MASON			
PTE	JF	DURNING	PTE	MK	MATA			
PTE	JD	EDWARDS	PTE	PJR	MATTHEWS			
PTE	S	ELIA	PTE	S	ENGINEER			

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Centenary Celebration of the Auckland Regiment took 18 months of detailed planning and preparation and many hundreds of hours of dedication and commitment from a number of key individuals. Without their support and enthusiasm, the week-long programme of events and festivities that were planned, would not have been the unqualified success that it was.

In particular, a great measure of thanks must be given to those who made up the Centennial Committee, which bore the brunt of the responsibility for the Centenary. The members of the Centenary Committee are listed below:

### Auckland Regiment Centenary Committee

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